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CENTRAL AMERICA.

Suspicious fever in Guatemala.

GUATEMALA, September 3, 1896.

SIR: I have to report that there exists in this Republic a great deal of fever. Although it may not be the same as the yellow fever known on the Atlantic Coast of the United States and Mexico, it is none the less fatal, the main difference being the absence of the black vomit. It has been known in this Republic as pernicious fever. For the first time, in last night's *Diario*, I see 1 death reported as *fiebre amarilla*, or yellow fever, at Salama. It attacks men, as a rule, and those who are given to drink succumb immediately. The crisis is usually on the third or fourth day.

It is absolutely impossible to obtain any medical statistics whatsoever.

I have enjoined strict vigilance on the part of the agents at all the ports as to the bills of health, and hope that nothing will occur to oblige the authorities at San Francisco to establish a quarantine against any of the ports of this Republic.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. LYNCH PRINGLE,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

HABANA, CUBA, September 25, 1896.

SIR: There were 224 deaths in this city during the week ended September 24, 1896. Thirty-nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 42 new cases approximately; 32 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 210 new cases; 6 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 6 by dysentery, 13 by enteritis, 1 by the grippe, 1 by glanders, 1 by pneumonia, and 41 by tuberculosis. Thirty-five of the 39 deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, with 30 new cases; the remaining 4 deaths, with 12 new cases, were among civilians in the city. All of the 32 deaths by smallpox, except 1, as well as the new cases, were among civilians. The above deaths from smallpox do not comprise those dying of that disease in Regla, on the opposite side of the harbor, and other towns a few miles away.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports 29 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended September 25.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 10 deaths from yellow fever, with 60 cases, during the week ended September 12, and 50 cases and 8 deaths during the week ended September 19.

Under date of September 21 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended September 20 there were in that city 9 deaths from yellow fever and 12 from smallpox.